

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/04/11 :
CIA-RDP81-00280R000100070006-1

are Denied

50X1-HUM

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/04/11 :
CIA-RDP81-00280R000100070006-1

S-E-C-R-E-T		SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY	
INFORMATION REPORT		This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner is an unauthorized per-	
PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
COUNTRY USSR			
SUBJECT Military and Civil Communications	DATE DISTRIBUTED 27 Sept 1956 NO. OF PAGES 2 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT 50X1-HUM		
THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION		50X1-HUM	
<p>Searchlight Radio Finding Station Rota. [redacted] referred to [redacted] as the Rota. The entire Soviet radio direction finding organization grew out of the rota units. These units later (1945) became part of the Second Battalion of the 4th Regiment of Radio Communication and Radio Navigation to Provide Aids for Headquarters of Long Range Aviation.</p> <p>2. Long Range Aviation (bombers only) Headquarters was located in the Petrovsky-Razymovsky Palace in Petrovsky Park at Moscow. At headquarters, communications only were provided and aircraft were never controlled from there. However, there were several "points" or stations around Moscow which provided radio direction finding and navigational aids for long range aircraft. The 12th Rota [redacted] was located on the palace grounds.</p> <p>[redacted] Transmitters could be remotely controlled and keyed from the main radio communication room in the Palace. 50X1-HUM</p> <p>3. The radio nets of Long Range Aviation Headquarters and its component parts were for the use of the Air Force long range bombers only. Necessarily there were Army and Navy channels for liaison, etc. [redacted] At times the "points" would be asked to come upon a certain frequency at a certain time to establish communications with Army or Navy. 50X1-HUM</p> <p>4. The various "points" were mobile and positions were moved from time to time. The Rota located in the Petrovsky Park was moved towards the end of WWII to a large air force training field near Chimki, about 10 km northwest of Moscow, where it became a permanent location. The nearest "point" to the front lines was within seven km of the lines and had been set up for triangulation purposes.</p> <p>5. The Second Battalion had equipment for 10 "points". At various times "points" were located as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. At the village of Retkino on the Oka River near the town of Ozeri.b. Around several villages, including Kaznashchevsk and Boloto near the Volga River at Station Dugna.c. At the airdrome near Kovrov.d. At Ivanovo.			
S-E-C-R-E-T			
DISTRIBUTION			
STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

-2-

- e. At Petrovsky Park in Moscow.
- f. At Migalovo airdrome near Kalinin.
- g. At the village of Derevnischevo near Kalinin.
- h. At the villages of Buskovo and Velikie Selo near Station Andreapol.
- i. At the airdrome near Monino about 45 km from Moscow.

6. The Radio Finding Station Points had communications with the main radio communication station in the Palace and also with various other "points". The Palace communications station made up either the 1st or 3rd battalion of the 44th Regiment [redacted] the other battalion remaining was made up wholly of female operators to provide additional assistance.
- [redacted]

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

-end-

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

50X1-HUM